

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
BY A. G. HODGES,
STATE PRINTER,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
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Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
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Price—\$1 per quire.
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HORD & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.
YASANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE,
have formed a partnership for the practice of law
and the collection of claims. Business entrusted
to them will receive prompt attention.
Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair
street. April 28, 1858.

LAW CARD.
H. F. HERRICK, J. TAYLOR,
SIMRALL & TEVIS.
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court
House. April 28, 1858.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Messrs. JAS. TRAMER & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.;
McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HOBBS & HUTCHINGS; LOW
& WHITNEY; JAS. E. BAKER, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.;
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CARMAN & HOPKINS; CORD & WHITE; ABAT & RAY-
LEY; CORD & CO. (Aug. 17, 1857—t).

JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
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(COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at-
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ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.)
REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION, TO
THEOP. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cam-
bridge, Mass.
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HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.
BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857—13.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856—t.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and
Upper streets. (May 23, 1856—t).

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-
tice of law, will be punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will prom-
ptly attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 20, 1857—t.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.
OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort. May 6, 1858—t.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street,
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—t.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1856—t.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,
PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the
transaction of all manner of business connected with
land titles.
They will enter lands, investigate titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.
They will enter lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
can render a satisfactory account of all business
entrusted to them.
They will enter land with land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation
of titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—t.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
within their jurisdiction at Frankfort, Ky. On the
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—t.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
REFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. J. N. POWELL, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853—t.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particu-
larly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.
Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be prom-
ptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised
of their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—t.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be prom-
ptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised
of their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—t.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of
debts in the central Kentucky; also, to the investigation
of title to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1856—t].

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vidson, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.
May 6, 1857—t.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
Operations on the Teeth will be directed by a
scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine
thibaling the only safe guide to uniform success. From
this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the
patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the work-
manship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully
received.
Office, at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1852.

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. Keenon informs his
friends and former customers,
that having recently had his
shop purchased back from A.
G. Hodges the Bindery sold to
him, he will give his whole attention to its
management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of
the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality
of paper.
He will also bind all kinds of books, and of the very best
quality of paper.
He will also bind all kinds of books, and of the very best
quality of paper.
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quality of paper.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality and price.
College, School, and Private Libraries supplied
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
April 1, 1845—651—t.

By State Authority.
Choice First-Class Insurance,
—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital \$1,000,000 00.
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED
With a Surplus of \$506,387 88.
And the prestige of 35 years success and experience.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:
Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford
Banks, \$348,192 60
Cash in transit and Agents' hands, 166,872 05
Money due the Company, secured by
Mortgages, 5,418 04
Real Estate unencumbered, 47,853 42
Bills Receivable, 35,177 18
Market Value,
102 Bonds 6, 7 and 10 P cent. interest,
annually, 102,000 00
657 Shares Railroad Stock, 34,446 00
do. do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock, 1,250 00
do. do. Stafford Bank, 5,000 00
do. do. Watertown Bank, 5,000 00
do. do. Providence Bank, 1,800 00
2340 do. Hartford, 199,000 00
8853 do. New York, 504,002 50
15 do. Jersey City, 1,455 00
100 do. United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock, 10,000 00
150 Shares New York L. and Trust Co. Stock, 25,500 00
Total Assets, \$1,506,387 88
Total Liabilities:
Unsettled Claims not due, \$173,926 24
Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF \$11,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Com-
pany in the past 35 years.
Fire and Inland Navigation
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and
fair profit.
Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS
and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and
uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and
storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping
conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long es-
tablished on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit sys-
tem affect us in no material particular.
During "hard times" the security of reliable insurance
is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners
to sustain loss being then much lessened.
Agencies in all the principal cities and towns through-
out the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of
the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Business attended to with Dispatch & Fidelity.—
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
March 10, 1858—3m.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchand-
ise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household
Furniture and Personal Property generally,
against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favor-
able terms.
Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the
affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE
COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st
day of December, 1857.
ASSETS. \$37,000 55
Cash, Balance in Bank, 490,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien
on Real Estate, worth at least \$800,000),
150,539 65
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand,
(market value of securities, \$253,667),
77,000 00
Bank Stocks, (market value), 67,604 72
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street, (the of-
fice of the Company), 14,375 93
Interest due on Jan. 1st, 1858, (of which,
\$12,625 93 has since been received),
Balance in hands of Agents and in
course of transmission from Agents,
on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,527 57 has
since been received), 24,624 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Pol-
icies issued at Office, 2,087 33
Total, \$342,133 34

LIABILITIES.
Outstanding Losses on 31st December,
1857, estimated at, \$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh
Dividend, 1,700 00
Total, \$41,110 01

New York, 22d January, 1858.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
A. P. M. MARTIN, Vice Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
March 10, 1858—t.

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort
for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-
urday, the 1st day of March, 1858, the following reso-
lution was unanimously adopted:
"The undersigned, President and Directors of the
Company, have examined the report and exhibits of
the New York Life Insurance Company for the last
year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c.,
and in conformity with the duty imposed upon them by
the law, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially re-
commend it to the encouragement and support of the
whole community."
"It commenced its operations twelve years ago, with
\$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,000,000 00, prin-
cipally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and
mortgages, believed to be undeniably good."
"We know of no mode of investing money more pro-
fitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and
have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually
on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
C. S. WINTERMITH,
EMM. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. H. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN,
Directors.

Amount of assets 1st January, 1858, \$902,002 70
Amount of receipts for premiums, inter-
est, &c., to 1st Janu., 378,166 14
Disbursements, 378,166 14
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,
and all other expenses, 221,240 19
Accumulated undivided profits, 156,945 95
Total, \$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Com-
pany is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in-
formation in regard to investing money more pro-
fitably, or to the advantages of insurance, will make applica-
tion to the undersigned.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort Branch Bank.
Aug. 14, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK,
September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock, \$100,000 00
Life Insurance, 140,799 10
Interest received, 36,339 56
Interest due and accrued, 5,909 45
Balances due on bonds and
Mortgages, 16,779 59
Bills payable, 4,259 64
Balance due on Ledger, 50 00
\$205,204 74

DISBURSEMENTS.
Expenses, \$43,503 81
Dividends, 22,951 37
Losses, 12,304 17
Commission, 6,435 32
Medical fees, 2,179 81
Re-insurance, 1,361 95
Surrendered policies, 373 84
\$91,889 97

ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages, \$149,480 00
hereon notes, 15,312 64
Bills receivable, 5,286 93
Loans on collaterals, 21,987 03
Interest due and accrued, 2,969 45
Unpaid premiums, 2,000 00
Cash, 700 15
Furniture, 900 00
Due from Agents and oth-
ers, 911 51
\$203,314 77

ACCOUNT CURRENT.
By amount of assets, \$203,314 77
Capital Stock, 100,000 00
Balances on Bonds and
Mortgages, 16,779 59
Bills Payable, 4,259 64
Balance unpaid on divi-
dends, 548 63
Balance on Ledger, 50 00
One quarter rent of of-
fice, 100 87
Balance surplus, 87,504 24
\$203,314 77

ERASTUS LYMAN, Pres.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Sec'y.
State, City and County of New York, Erastus Lyman,
President, and Stephen C. Wheeler, Secretary of the
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of
the original on file in this office.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Frankfort, Ky., April 27, 1858.
This is to certify that J. R. WATSON, as Agent of the
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York,
at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office
the statements and exhibits required by the provisions
of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of For-
eign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856;
and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the un-
dersigned that the said J. R. Watson is a resident of
Kentucky, and is a duly licensed and qualified Agent
of the said Company, he is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to transact the business of insurance at his office
in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date
hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be
made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing
of the statements above referred to, the available capital
of the said Company has been reduced below one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and
year above written.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
April 28, 1858—w&lw2w. Frankfort, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00
Surplus in addition thereto, \$27,138 82
\$227,138 82

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and on deposit, \$13,482 28
(Cash on hand of Agents and in
course of transmission secured by
bonds with sureties), 6,657 92
54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per
cent. interest), 122,315 00
10 Bonds, security ample, (Interest 6
per cent.), 47,605 00
Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory
notes payable on demand, 4,600 29
Cash due from responsible parties on
31st Dec., 1,333 47
Interest accrued and principally due
January 1st 1857, 11,045 56
\$237,138 82

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$115 00
Losses claimed and not adjusted, 3,052 00
Losses claimed and resisted, 2,000 00
Losses reported on which no action is
taken, 1,000 00
All other claims against the company
are small not exceeding, 300 00
\$5,467 00

Whole amount of risks taken during
the year, \$2,564,302 00
Whole amount of property at risk at
date, 2,754,602 00
J. E. CANFIELD, Sec.
FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, } ss
Athens, January 24th, 1857.
Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and
J. E. Canfield, Secretary of the Farmers Union Insur-
ance Company, and made oath that the foregoing state-
ment by them subscribed, is true to their best knowl-
edge and belief.
J. R. REEVE, Justice of the Peace.
P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the
year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as print-
ed.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—t.

The Quaker City Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.
Capital & Surplus, - - - \$250,000
Chartered Capital, - - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and
the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation
and Transportation.
GEO. H. HART, President.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. T. HART, E. W. BAILEY,
A. P. ROSS, CHARLES G. LELAND,
A. C. CASTELL, Wm. B. LEWIS, Jr.,
JOSEPH EDWARDS, J. L. POMEROY,
JOHN G. DALL, ANDREW K. CHAMBERS,
HON. H. M. FULLER, H. R. COGGSHALL,
FOSTER S. PERKINS, SAMUEL JONES, M. D.,
JOHN H. CHAMBERS, A. F. CHESBROUGH.

INDEMNITY!
Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt
and reliable Companies, by
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.
This Company continues to issue Policies on
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transporta-
tion and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.
ISAC UNDERHILL, WILLIAM PENN,
Wm. R. PRESTON, B. L. T. BOURLAND,
THEODORE PERRY, C. HOLLAND,
SAMUEL HOWE, Wm. A. HEARON,
ALEX. G. TYNO, J. REYNOLDS,
PHILIP HOLLAND, R. GREGG.

OFFICERS.
I. UNDERHILL, President.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—t.

STATE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.
Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by
Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Trans-
portation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
S. WARD, Sec'y. L. MORTON, Vice Pres't.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 21, 1858—t.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.
Short Line Route to the North & West.
Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for
any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MIS-
SOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam
Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States
forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark car
E. O. NORTON, Louisville.
"SPECIAL" Through Tickets and rates of freight apply at
Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857 t. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
LOW PRESSURE.
Regular U. S. Mail Packet between
LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

TRIPLETT, Master,
LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.,
returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.
This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and
most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort
and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful
and experienced men, well known to the community,
who by strict attention to business hope to merit the con-
fidence and patronage of the public.
D. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.
C. BATHAM.
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the
Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed
at through for \$25 00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m].

Regular Packet for Louisville.
THE STEAMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS
Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday's
evening, and will arrive at Louisville, Monday
Morning.
Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o-
clock, P. M.
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M.,
for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday's
evening and Brooklyn.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.
Nov. 11, 1857—t.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery,
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON,
will continue to carry on the above business, at the
stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where,
by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well
as receive a liberal share of public patronage.
March 12.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 26, 1857—1y.

GWIN & OWEN,
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Jan. 30, 1857—t.

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITI-
zens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has com-
menced the business of
FASHIONABLE TAILORING,
on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs.
Averett & Kears' Drug Store. He respectfully re-
quests a share of the public patronage, and will war-
rant all work done to give satisfaction, and his price
as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city.
He has formerly been in business in Versailles and
receives his customers there.
April 21, 1858—1y. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
COMBS
every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,
&c., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
At
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes,<

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the National Intelligencer.
Edward Everett.

Messrs. GILES & STANTON: I see in a late number of the "Republic" an injurious paragraph devoted to this distinguished statesman and patriot. The following letter addressed to a friend, in reference to certain strictures upon his course in regard to the unfortunate Brooks and Sumner difficulty, sufficiently refutes the charge insinuated in that paper. I am sure you will gladly forward the same to your readers by its publication.

H.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 19th of September, enclosing a cutting from the "Knexville Register" of the 17th, and another from the "Knexville Whig" containing the card of Mr. Sneed. The subject revives painful recollections, but it remains to me a duty, in compliance with your request, to acquaint you with the facts of the case.

When the intelligence of the assault on Mr. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, reached Boston, it produced an excitement in the public mind deeper and more dangerous than I have ever witnessed. It was the opinion of some persons that if a leader daring and reckless enough had presented himself he might have raised any number of men to march on Washington. By reflecting men the deplorable act was regarded as the "beginning of the end," the spark which was but too likely to kindle the train whose explosion would rend the Union. Letters from Washington informed us that the members had generally armed themselves, and the crack of the revolver been heard all round the House of Representatives, the event would have been inevitable.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence an indignation meeting was called in Faneuil Hall, which I was invited to attend. Not disposed to quit the retirement from political life caused by ill health a year before—believing also that additional excitement was to be deprecated—I declined to attend the meeting. It was, however, attended and addressed by very sound, conservative men. In the course of the following week, having occasion to repeat my address "on the character of Washington," I prefaced it with a few remarks on the recent occurrences, the object of which was to impart a more chastened and sober temper to the fiery indignation which pervaded the community. These remarks were extensively quoted and approved in conservative journals, both North and South. They are the same which are alluded to in the closing paragraph of Mr. Sneed's card. I enclose you a copy of them.

A day or two after the appearance of these remarks in the public papers, a young friend, after expressing his cordial approbation of them, requested me to subscribe to a testimonial proposed to be tendered to Mr. Sumner. He did not show me the paper, nor mention in whole or in part the terms in which it was expressed. Supposing that it would accord in spirit with my own remarks just alluded to, I felt it a duty, in order to avoid misconception, in the existing state of the public mind, to comply with his request, which I accordingly agreed to do. The paper was sent up to me at a very early hour the next morning in my bed room, where, from ill health, I had passed a bad night, and was still under the influence of other remedies, which I used as an anodyne. It was engrossed on a very stiff sheet, rolled up, the lower end outward. I unrolled it up to the names already subscribed; those who struck my eye were of judicious and reflecting persons; and without reading or seeing the caption I signed my name. This of course was a great indiscretion, but of a kind perhaps not unusual under the circumstances of my illness. This is the paper given at length in Mr. Sneed's card.

As soon as I saw it the next day, in the public prints, I informed the young gentleman who had procured my signature that I could not have signed the paper had I been aware of the spirit in which it was tendered and the terms in which it was expressed. I made the same statement to numerous friends and correspondents in different parts of the country. I furnished a memorandum to the above effect to the editor of the "Boston Advertiser," to be published when he should think it proper. I authorized two friends in the Senate of the United States to make the necessary explanation should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possible might; and as soon as Mr. Sumner's health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so I wrote to him to the same effect.

Others who subscribed the paper did so, as I am informed, either without reading it at all or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called, I was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Sumner, to take no further steps in the premises; and to apply the sums subscribed to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, which was accordingly done. This meeting was held at a time when I was absent at Newport, but I fully approved its decision, and I ought to add that it is well known that I have condemned from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill, by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my power, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 6th of February, 1854, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate) had not severe illness compelled me, at half past three o'clock in the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in that it ought to be entitled a bill to "annihilate all conservative feeling in the non-slaveholding States."

With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Sumner's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate, and never persuade nor convince, I could not, in the course of my speech, bestow my "unqualified approbation" on the manner in which he treated the subject, nor intentionally give my sanction to the violent and offensive language of the subscription paper alluding to, and inadvertently signed by me.

In conclusion, I think it would be a sadly unprofitable task to endeavor to trace the successive steps of that mischievous action and reaction of North and South upon each other, which has brought the country into its present dangerous position, where a few more steps forward in the path of mutual extermination will be fatal to the Union. The ground on which I have endeavored to stand is well known—it is that of conciliation, in the spirit of the Constitution. I certainly shall not be suspected of seeking apologies for the manner in which the existing sectional agitation is carried on at the North, one feature of which has been a most violent and unrelenting warfare against myself; and which is even now seeking to load me with obloquy for not dragging the name of Washington into the vortex of this embittered controversy. But truth compels me to say that the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the subsequent events in Kansas, and the assault on Mr. Sumner have done more than any thing else—more than all other things put together—to furnish materials and give effect to that agitation, and to paralyze all conservative resistance to it.

For the same reasons which have led me to furnish you with the foregoing explanation, you have my permission to make any use of it you may think expedient.

I remain, dear sir, with friendly regards, yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Augusta, Ga., May 21.

The Augusta mills commenced grinding new wheat to-day for the New York market.

From the New York Times.

Admission of New States—Oregon and Minnesota.

In spite of the fuss made about the right of the people in every new State to regulate their own affairs, the current debates in Congress show how little importance attaches to theoretical systems and platforms, when they conflict with desired action upon specific subjects. For the last three or four years the country has been convulsed by the discussion concerning the admission of new States. The main point taken has been that Congress had no right to inquire into the provisions of the Constitution which any new State might present for admission to the Union—further than to see that it was Republican in form. Beyond this, Congress could not go without invading the sovereignty of the people. It had no right to inquire whether it admitted or excluded slavery—whether it tolerated or prohibited banks, or anything of the kind. All these were matters of purely local concern, and their control must be left exclusively to the people themselves.

All through the Kansas discussion this was the doctrine upon which most stress was laid. But now that the Kansas question has been disposed of, and other States are applying for admission, the doctrine seems to be discarded altogether. Members of Congress, on all sides, plunge into a dissection of the Constitutions of Oregon and Minnesota with as much freedom and zest as if the principle of popular sovereignty had never been heard of. One finds fault with one provision, another with some other; they apparently agree upon nothing except the absolute and indefeasible right of Congress to enforce upon every new State the duty of making such a Constitution as shall please the majority of its members. In the case of Oregon, Senator Fessenden of Maine declares that he will vote for her admission, because her Constitution excludes negroes from the State. Mr. Seward disdains the exclusion, but will vote for admission in spite of it. Mr. Trumbull does not object to the anti-negro clause because he has never believed we were under any obligation to put negroes on an equal footing with whites; but he intends to vote against the admission of Oregon for lack of an enabling act, and of all regularity in the formation of the Constitution. Mr. Wade objects to the Constitution because it excludes Chinese; and what we begin, he says, to make distinctions among foreigners, there is no telling where we shall stop.

Southern Senators, we are bound to say, generally have their opposition upon other grounds. Mr. Mason and Mr. Iverson urge the smallness of population as the consideration which would weigh the most with them.

In the House the admission of Minnesota is resisted almost exclusively because her constitution adds to the right of suffrage, not only citizens, but "all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens." Mr. Davis of Maryland made this the ground of objection, which he urged at length and with great force; and he will be sustained in it, as a matter of course, by the American party? The question involved is one of a good deal of difficulty, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Davis is right in the principle upon which his action rests.

There can be no good reason for admitting aliens to vote, if there is to be any such thing as citizenship maintained. The Constitution confers upon Congress the right to make "uniform laws on the subject of naturalization;" and it has exercised this right. It has prescribed the terms upon which foreigners may be admitted to citizenship; and the Senate, both of the Constitution and of Congress, is bound to the right of suffrage—the sovereignty of the country—to its own citizens, native and naturalized, according to law. This intent has been wholly defeated in several States—Illinois among the number—by the passage of separate naturalization acts of their own, completely nullifying the restriction imposed by Congress. This practice has been justified upon the ground that the people, and not the Congress, are the true sovereigns; and by the plea that every State has a right to say upon what conditions any portion of its inhabitants might vote for State officers and take part in other operations of the State Government. If the State Governments alone were concerned, there might be force in this argument; but by the Constitution the qualifications for the election of members of Congress are fixed, and the same are fixed for the election of members of the State Legislatures. When a State, therefore, prescribes the qualifications of voters for its own State officers, it is also prescribing rules for the election of members of Congress.

The result is, that while New York excludes foreigners from the right of suffrage, Illinois admits them; and the "uniformity" with which the Constitution expressly empowers Congress to secure is utterly destroyed.

It is impossible to vindicate the practice of admitting aliens to vote, upon any principle either of justice, of law or of expediency, and the provision in the Constitution of Minnesota to make the necessary explanation should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possible might; and as soon as Mr. Sumner's health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so I wrote to him to the same effect.

Others who subscribed the paper did so, as I am informed, either without reading it at all or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called, I was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Sumner, to take no further steps in the premises; and to apply the sums subscribed to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, which was accordingly done. This meeting was held at a time when I was absent at Newport, but I fully approved its decision, and I ought to add that it is well known that I have condemned from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill, by which the Missouri compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my power, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 6th of February, 1854, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate) had not severe illness compelled me, at half past three o'clock in the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in that it ought to be entitled a bill to "annihilate all conservative feeling in the non-slaveholding States."

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EDWARD EVERETT.

Augusta, Ga., May 21.

The Augusta mills commenced grinding new wheat to-day for the New York market.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Communications were received from the Secretary of War conveying the latest information relative to the Atrato expedition, and a recommendation for an expenditure of \$100,000 for breach loading fire arms for a portion of the army.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the removal of the revenue buildings at the Quarantine Station in New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a bill to pay the Oregon and Washington Territory war claims. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted numerous reports adverse to the memorials asking for appropriations for court houses, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., submitted a resolution to print for the use of the Senate 60,000 copies of the Patent Office agricultural report. Agreed to.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., asked to be relieved from service on the Military Committee.

The Private calendar was next taken up and a number of bills passed.

House.—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking a loan of \$15,000,000 was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the resolutions of the committee on Elections for the admission of Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh, members from Minnesota.

Mr. Sumner, of Maine, suggested that by general consent the House agree to the vote being taken to-morrow, and that to-day be devoted to private bills.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., inquired why not take the vote to-day?

Mr. Washburne wished to reply, but objection was made from the Democratic side.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved that the members be sworn to support the Constitution.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., suggested that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, and that the House go into committee on one of the appropriation bills. This was necessary if Congress expects to adjourn on the 7th of June.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate.—The Senate occupied its time till the adjournment with private bills, forty or fifty of which were passed, and the private calendar was almost cleared. None were of public interest.

House.—Excepting a bill to repay the State of Maine for the expense of a regiment organized for the Mexican war. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Senate.—Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, was appointed on the Military Committee instead of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, introduced a bill to authorize a loan of fifteen million of dollars. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a resolution to pay extra compensation to the clerks of the Senate. The resolution provoked considerable discussion, and the sense of the Senate seemed to be against it. It was finally laid on the table by a vote of 33 yeas to 7 nays.

House.—The House continued the consideration of the Minnesota election case pending at the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. Harris, of Ills., by request of the Committee on Elections, submitted a certificate of George H. Becker, which Stanton had discovered in the clerk's office while looking over the papers there, also a letter from Gov. Medary and Joseph R. Brown, one of the canvassers, saying that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh received the highest number of votes, and referring to Greeley's almanac for figures. Harris said that the committee understood that they were instructed to inquire simply into the prima facie right of Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh, leaving the case open in a contest.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., wished to know which two of the three persons elected they were to select.

Mr. Harris, of Ills., replied that Mr. Becker's certificate was never presented for the examination of the committee.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., to make good his former statement, read an extract from the New York Tribune to show that Becker had received the highest number of votes.

Mr. Glimmer contended that the certificates were utterly worthless, it being an universal principle that an election to which no legal authority, it is absolutely void, and cannot be made valid by any subsequent law.

Mr. Washburne of Me. offered a resolution declaring that Phelps and Cavanaugh were not entitled to be admitted and sworn. Negatively by 51 majority.

The question was then taken on the resolution of the majority of the committee on election, that Phelps and Cavanaugh be sworn in, provided that this shall not be considered as precluding any contest of their right to seats which may be hereafter instituted by persons having a right to do so. Adopted—yeas 135, nays 63.

Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh were then sworn in.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Senate.—Mr. Mason presented a resolution requesting the President to communicate information respecting the seizure by the British of the ship Tampico, the coast of Africa, also whether the President has further information regarding British operations in the Gulf. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate specific estimates for retrenchment and reform in the expenditures for the several branches of the public service, to remedy excess and excess of expenditures, over the means of the government, as mentioned by him in his report of May 19; and that he further report what efforts have been made, and by whom, since March 4, 1857, to restrain the government to an economical expenditure of the public money, and what have been the results of these efforts. Agreed to.

Mr. Mallory, from the naval committee, reported a bill, which was read twice, authorizing the construction of six small war steamers of light draught.

The homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment that warrants for one hundred and sixty acres be granted to each head of a family. Mr. Clingman spoke to his amendment, saying that he was in favor of retaining these lands in the public treasury; but if they are to be given away, he wished them distributed equally.

Messrs. Haynes, Reed, Crittenden, and Houston opposed the bill and amendment.

Messrs. Doolittle, Hale, and Durkee spoke in favor of it.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

House.—The committee on elections were unable to agree on any proposition, Messrs. Boyce, Stevenson, Phillips, and Lamar uniting in the opinion that Vallentyne was entitled to a seat, and Messrs. Washburne of Me., Clark of Conn., Glimmer, and Wilson agreeing that Campbell should retain his seat, and Mr. Harris of Ills., proposing that the seat be declared vacant.

CHICAGO, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.) met yesterday. There were 166 delegates in attendance. The Rev. M. R. Thompson, of Buffalo, was elected moderator.

A communication was received from the Presbytery at Harmony, Ky., announcing its withdrawal from the Assembly on account of the slavery question.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

John Edgar Thompson president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the president of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, &c., Railroad Com-

pany, have tendered to the friends of Major General Persifer F. Smith, deceased, the free use of the road and cars, properly arranged, to bring to Philadelphia the remains of the deceased and such persons as may accompany the same.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The majority of the committee on elections take the ground that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh, as members of the House from Minnesota are entitled prima facie to be sworn and admitted to seats, but they do not propose that such an admission shall preclude any contest as to the rights of these gentlemen which may hereafter be properly instituted. Three of the committee, Messrs. Clark, Wilson, and Glimmer, maintain that each certificate is on a prima facie title, but a prima facie refutation of title effectually precludes all right, provisional or final, to a seat.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, believes that under the law of Congress and the constitution of Minnesota there has been and could have been no legal election.

These views are embodied in three separate reports.

St. Louis, May 21.

The Democrats of the third congressional district unanimously recommended the re-election of John B. Clark.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The bill reported by Mr. Hunter in the Senate gives authority to the President, any time within twelve months from the passage of the act, to borrow \$15,000,000, with the proviso that no contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing the money borrowed at the expiration of fifteen years from the 1st of January next, the stock to be issued bearing interest not exceeding six per centum, and none issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars, which may be transferred on the books of the Treasury under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

When required, the Secretary may cause coupons of semi annual interest to be attached to a certificate assigned or transferred. The Secretary shall give public notice for bids of not less than thirty days, and accept the most favorable from responsible bidders. No stock to be disposed of at less than par value, and the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal. The bill authorizes the employment of two additional clerks and appropriates \$30,000 to meet the expense incurred in the execution of the loan.

May 1, 1858—If.

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KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITCHFIELD.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

MAY 21st, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Western and St. Louis brands.

Coffee. OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses. PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.)

GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE. SOAP AND CANDLES.

GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, STAR, TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish. MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages), POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS. Pale Old Brandy, Old Port Wine, Hennessy Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Roderer & Schneider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN.

RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BAKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD. PLAIN AND CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canaan), CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

WOODEN WARE, &c. Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Trunks, Cases, Measurers, Clothes and Market Baskets, Cocoons, Dippers, Rice, Pepper, Crackers, Biscuits, Cinnamon, Macaroni, Spices, Ginger, Green and Black Teas, Vermorel.

HARDWARE. NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BIRCH SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Du, Game Cock, El Dorado, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, Mormon and Peters' Scarfati, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbagos Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Norigo, Rio Hondo, Halj Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL. Corn Shellers, Sanford's Straw Cutters, Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Fisk's Garden and Flower Seeds.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT. Superfine and extra Family Flour, Corn Meal, Kanawha Salt.

PAINTS, &c. White Lead, Yellow Ochre, Whiting, Lard Oil, Turpentine, Venetian Red.

All description of Brushes, a very large and complete assortment.

POWDER. We are agents for the Hazard Powder Company, and have constantly on hand all descriptions of Blasting and Shooting Powder, in every description of package in which Powder is usually put up, at manufacturers' prices.

SUN DRIED. Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Asparagus, Sardines, True Cayenne, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Strawberries, Fresh Pine Apples, Fresh Apples, Dairy Salt, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads, Proofs, Vinegar, (Pure Cider), Indigo, Wrapping Paper, Coal Scuttles, Lemons, Bottles, Lemons, Peaches, French Olives, Currant Powder.

Green Peas, Asparagus, True Cayenne, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Strawberries, Fresh Pine Apples, Fresh Apples, Dairy Salt, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads, Proofs, Vinegar, (Pure Cider), Indigo, Wrapping Paper, Coal Scuttles, Lemons, Bottles, Lemons, Peaches, French Olives, Currant Powder.

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Green Peas, Asparagus, True Cayenne, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Strawberries, Fresh Pine App

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. McKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

ASCENSION CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK, of New York city, will preach in this church, on Friday night, May 28th. Divine service to begin at 7 1/2 before 8.

MR. MARSHALL'S LECTURE.—The lecture which Mr. Marshall postponed from Monday night will be delivered this evening without fail. The subject is "The well worn of the people's genius of the lecturer." It is "The Civil Administration of General Washington." Of course every one who can take delight in the grandest flights of oratory, or who desires to familiarly acquaint himself with the true character of the greatest of men, will attend.

THE Frankfort Commonwealth thinks that the presence of Col. Harney in the Lebanon convention was a strange thing. We cannot see anything strange in it at all. The Democracy want all the votes they can get, and certainly Col. Harney's vote counts as much as any other man's. We think it is likely that the vote of the editor of the Commonwealth would be received in the same way, by the Democracy, if so offered.

(Lou. Courier, 25th.) In this short paragraph from a leading Democratic organ of Kentucky we have the "great fundamental principle" (?) of modern, Red Republican revolutionary Democracy. "The Democracy want all the votes they can get" is the key to all of the movements of that party. Through their organs, and county meetings, and every possible mode the Lecompton Democracy have slandered and traduced Crittenden, Marshall, and Underwood, because they had the manliness, the courage and the honesty to do right, regardless of the threats of unprincipled office-holders and demagogues. We have been told that they are unfriendly to Southern interests. The South has been called upon to place her seal of condemnation upon each of these distinguished Kentuckians. They have been declared by the Courier and other Democratic organs in Kentucky to be unworthy of Southern support, because of their course upon the Lecompton Constitution. The edict has gone forth from Democratic headquarters that every candidate for office in Kentucky should be defeated if he endorses the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute. After all of these threats by Democratic organs is it not "passing strange," that the very men in Kentucky, who have denounced Crittenden as untrue to the South, should now receive into their party, and bestow office upon that man who has probably contributed more than any other one person to build up and sustain the opposition to the Administration so far as it regards the Lecompton Constitution? We allude to John H. Harney, the very head and front of anti-Lecomptonism in the west. He, to this day, is denouncing the course of policy recommended in President Buchanan's special message upon Kansas affairs. He still condemns the proposition made by Mr. Buchanan to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, without giving the people thereof an opportunity in some form to say whether it is their act and deed. With these views, often and plainly announced by him, he was admitted to a seat in the Lebanon Convention, and acted in full harmony with every Lecompton Democrat who was there. What now becomes of the great zeal and anxiety which the Lecompton Democracy have expressed for "the rights of the South?" How can they now dare to stand before a Southern constituency, and say that the interest of the South is, with them, higher and above any mere party matter?

In this matter of the Lebanon Convention and Col. Harney, the Lecompton Democracy have shown that all their pretended zeal for Southern interests or for any other interests, will vanish whenever those interests stand in the way of that most vital of Democratic principles, "the Democracy want all the votes they can get." How contemptible must that person appear in the eyes of all honorable men, when he announces as a rule of action, in all things, that the "end justifies the means?" How much more contemptible must that party appear in the eyes of patriotic and upright citizens when in order to get votes they will admit into their ranks, and co-operate with a man who has been denounced by their organs as a disorganizer and as unfriendly to the peace of the country and its best interests.

The Courier says that "it is likely that the vote of the editor of the Commonwealth would be received in the same way, by the Democracy, if so offered." Does the Courier mean to say that we could have received an office, as Harney did on the Lebanon Convention, while we endorsed the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute? Our cotemporary certainly means no such thing. Yet Harney who enthusiastically and zealously supported that substitute and who now endorses it, receives an office in that Convention upon the principle that "the Democracy want all the votes they can get."

Such was the strength of the Harneyites in the

Lebanon Convention, and so great was the necessity of uniting both wings of the Democracy upon Wood, that the Convention actually were afraid to pass any resolutions endorsing the course of President Buchanan. They were as silent as the grave upon that subject. Will the Courier tell us the reason of this silence? Will it tell us what are the views of Henry C. Wood in reference to the original Senate bill proposed by Senator Green? We extend our congratulations to Col. Harney for the victory obtained by him at Lebanon. He had so many anti-Lecompton friends in the Convention that the Lecompton friends were afraid to offend them. Hereafter let it be inscribed upon the Democratic banner, that though its members may differ as to important constitutional principles—though part of them may sustain the Administration, while the other part denounce it as recreant to the fundamental principles of republican government, yet, when the offices are in view, they can all harmonize upon the grand idea that "the Democracy want all the votes they can get." We are rejoiced, however, to know that there are thousands of honest Democrats in the country who would scorn to sacrifice their principles for the sake of office.

A day—A Picture of Human Life.
In morning's opening dawn all is fairly land. The gay monarch of day flings from his chariot wheels his refracting rays of light, which are caught up and reflected back in brilliant hues by millions of dew drops, nature's grand kaleidoscope, in more than rain-bow splendor.

The morning clouds garish his triumphal car and throw athwart the sky their crimson folds, bedecked with the rich tracery of young morning's pencillings. The stars, the signal lights of Heaven, that beacon his fiery way, herald their monarch's approach, pale their fires and veil their bright faces in due reverence to their King.

In the forest deeper shade, the feathered songsters, great nature's minstrels, strike their highest notes and chant to the morning breeze their hymns of praise. But as the day advances, twinkling dew-drops and warbling birds disappear. Soon the shining monarch culminates from the zenith, his half-way house through the Heavens. And there, pleased with his light, he seems to pause as if to breathe his fiery steeds, but soon with redoubled speed, down times western slope in reckless haste he dashes, and before we are aware the king of day unarmless his steeds of fire at the brilliant portals of the West, and flings back over a departed world his glittering and star begotten diadem.

Such is life. In youth all is bright; it is then the springtime of hope and imagination. Then indeed the sun shines brighter and the birds sing sweeter than at any other period of life. It is then imagination on tip-toe strives to scan the dim perspective of the future, with distance lending enchantment to the scene, and busy fancy with pencil dips in the hues of the rainbow decorates the honors and triumphs that await us in coming life. But alas! we find that no skies are always bright, no oceans always calm. The flowers fade, and warbling birds cease to sing. The sun himself throws out a sickly glare, and pale Cynthia seems to wander lonely through the glittering constellations of Heaven. Hope which flung out her jeweled robe before us, we find but an illusive mirage engendered by the hot pestilential cares of life. But soon the zenith of manhood is attained, and then in the pride of strength and vigor of intellect, he seems to pause and for a while hold Time at bay. But ere long with bowed form he begins to descend the western slope of life, with lengthened stride, though feebler step. When soon he is startled to find himself on the verge of life's horizon and hope's dark mantle flung back over the dark night of Death.

OUTALISSIE.

TO the Proprietors of Medical Springs in Kentucky.
In giving the Medical Topography of Kentucky, I desire to enumerate all the medicinal waters in the State. This I cannot possibly do without the aid of those interested. I may add, that as the object is to report the character of each spring and as this report will be read by scientific men throughout America, it may promote the interest of proprietors, to have the properties of their waters widely circulated. Will you therefore, at your earliest convenience, return me answers to the following questions:

- 1st. What is the name of your watering place?
- 2d. In what county situated?
- 3d. What numbers visit it annually?
- 4th. Has the water been analyzed? by whom?
- 5th. Give a statement of the analysis. If it has not been analyzed, state its supposed ingredients.
- 6th. In what diseases is the water most useful?

As there must be very many valuable springs in Kentucky whose very existence is unknown to any considerable extent, this may be a means of directing attention to them and making them valuable. It is therefore hoped that I may get a statement from every medicinal spring in the State.

To this end, the editors of papers throughout the State will confer a favor by giving this circular an insertion.

W. L. SUTTON,
Georgetown, Ky.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Dispatch gives the figures to show how the vote stood, at the recent municipal election in Philadelphia, in the first five Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. They make a bad footing up for Democracy of the Lecompton stamp. In the first district, the Democratic majority is 97; in 1856 it was 2,220 for Mr. Florence, the present member, who voted for the English swindle. In the second, the anti-Democratic majority was 1,257; in 1856 it was 393 for Mr. Morris, who voted against Lecompton all through. In the third, the anti-Democratic majority is 293; in 1856 it gave 1,180 majority for Mr. Landy, who has supported the Administration and was elected as a Democrat. In the fourth, the majority against the Democrats was 2,217; in 1856 the Democratic majority was 261. In the fifth, the Democratic majority was 431; in 1856 it was 1,713. These are ugly figures for Lecompton Democracy.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Jose Tribune estimates the population of California at 597,000. The estimate is based upon the returns of the local assessors. Of this population 332,250 are Americans, 98,500 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and about 4,000 colored persons.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF MR. DOUGLAS.—The New Orleans Courier, an organ of Southern Democracy, publishes the last speech of Senator Douglas, on the Lecompton question, accompanying it with some comments, from which we take the following extract:

"Less than two years ago, the cohorts of the great Democracy moved obedient to the call of Mr. Douglas. He was the acknowledged champion, the undisputed and undisputed leader of the greatest, the most united, and the most invincible party of free citizens the world ever saw. For fifteen years he had adhered to the doctrines of that party, through good and ill report; for ten he had been distinguished in its ranks, for two he had been at its head. He was the victorious Achilles in the great battle of the Senate, in 1854, on the Kansas bill, and every Democrat from Maine to Florida, from California to Virginia, East, West, North and South, recognized him as his faithful exponent, as the man he delighted to honor."

"At the convention of 1856 his beautiful Briseis was ravished from him. Another than he was named by the great Democracy as their candidate for the immense and glorious office of President of these United States. A crowd of Lilliputians pressed him to the ground and pierced his skin with their little arrows. His wrath has been grand, like the wrath of Achilles. It has spread the Phrygian plain of Washington with the bones of a multitude of little men, untimely slain. That wonderful small potato, Bigler, perished at a single blow; Green barely survived by the solid vote behind him; our little lawyer, Benjamin, stooped very low of his bow, our adroit and sensible Sillied either did or did not briefly deliver the administration programme, late at night, or early in the morning, of one of those disgraceful night sessions which sometimes deface the dignity of the Senate, while Douglas was sick in bed, yet, when the great fallen one came again to take his place, he demolished without an effort all these adversaries, and triumphing, as far as personal strength was available, kicked them carelessly aside, as a man would kick a clod out of his path."

Exchange Bank Discredited.—Rumors of Fraud and Defalcation.

The notes of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro were discredited all over town yesterday morning. The Bank of Tennessee, which has been redeeming them with its own circulation, refused to receive them yesterday.

The precise cause of this sudden failure is not positively known at present. The Exchange Bank is owned by Mr. Spence, a gentleman who stands high in this community. The institution was organized under the Free Bank Law, and has been in as good standing as any of the banks before and since the panic.

A committee of the last General Assembly, appointed to investigate the accounts of the Comptroller and Secretary of State, is now in session in this city, and the facts in regard to this bank, and the accounts of these officers, in regard to which the city is filled with vague rumors, will only be known through this committee, whose duty it is to report to the Governor.

In the meantime, the circulation of the Exchange Bank, to the amount of about \$70,000, is not secured by bonds according to law. The owner of the bank asserts that the bonds were deposited; the persons in whose custody they were (the Bank of Tennessee) asserts that all the bonds deposited have been withdrawn.

Time will solve the mystery of the missing bonds. The notes of the bank are not passable at any rate we presume.

In regard to the rumors yesterday, implicating certain individuals in defalcation, we decline saying anything until furnished with reliable information.—Nashville Banner, 17th.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.—The Southern presses are pretty generally denouncing John A. Washington as the "Shylock of Virginia," for having made the most he could out of the country's reverence of his ancestor's bones. The New Orleans Picayune says:

"There could be some appropriate recognition of this sordid speculation. Nothing occurs to us more fitting, if it were only possible, than that the ladies should make it a further condition, that after the purchase is completed, the seller shall formally renounce the name of Washington, and adopt some other for himself. It would only require a bonus of a few thousand more to obtain his consent, and there is not a legislature extant that would not pass a law, unanimously and gladly, to legalize the change."

A MAY SONG.

Inscribed to Miss Fannie Morris.
The breath of sweet delicious May
Has filled my joyous heart,
And sunshine lingers on my way,
Too beautiful to part.

The birds and flowers on hill and dale
Glad every soul to-day,
And whisper from their leafy cell
Sweetest songs of May.

The silver streams through mosses glide,
With soft, unnumbered swell,
That gives unto the young year's Bride
A wild, enchanting spell.

Come to the wild-wood haunts with me—
Come when the morning dawns—
When light from the Orient opens free
O'er the daisy-dappled lawns!

I'll weave thy brow with jasmine flowers,
And crown thy path with bloom,
So sunshiny thou mayst lightly hours
And quench the heavy gloom.

Come with the earth and mild and fair—
Come with the gently queenly May
Flings out to earth from her bosom bare
The flowers where the South-winds stray.
May 24, 1858.

UP RIVER PIRATES.—We learn from the Galena papers that a party from Lansing, on the Mississippi river, had broken up a nest of river pirates and captured their craft and plunder, but without arresting the pirates. Among the booty captured was a lot of goods that had been stolen from Red Wing, a shotgun that had been stolen from the bank at Hudson, Minn., with \$1,000, and a lot of burglars' tools.

MORE MAGNETISM.—Hume, the American medium, it is said, is about to marry a young Russian lady with immense fortune. It is also said that he claims to have gained his power over her by secret magnetic influences. We have no doubt it was a magnetic influence all around—gold being in certain cases, the best loadstone in the world, and able to communicate magnetic properties even to a brazen impostor, like Hume.

METHODISTS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—The third annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas and Nebraska was held at Topeka from the 15th to the 19th of April. Bishop James presiding. The Churches returned 1,823 members in Kansas and 787 in Nebraska—an increase of more than half in 1857. There are 59 local preachers in the two Territories. Forty-one itinerant preachers were stationed in Kansas, and twenty in Nebraska, for the year ensuing.

BRIGHT HOR.—Not long since some ladies walking in the garden of an eminent divine, who has been classed among the transcendentalists, saw his little boy scurrying up the gravel path with an old table spoon. "What are you doing, my little boy?" inquired one of the ladies. "Oh," said the young offshoot of transcendentalism, "I'm digging after the Infinite."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia.
All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.
Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

ATT S. & J. R. PAGE'S.
We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Mariselles, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

WE have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—1e.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

J. L. Moore & Son.
Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—1f.]

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER

SPRING MILLINERY.
Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—1f.]

Cove Mill Flour.
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.
At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—1f. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.
350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—1f. W. A. GAINES.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.
The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.
BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.
A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—1f. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.
WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that HUGHES PORTER did, on the 24th day of December, 1857, become accessory before the fact to the murder of his wife by poison, in the county of Henry, and has since fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Judge of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22nd day of May A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor, JOHN Q. A. KING.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 inches in height; weighs 150 to 200 pounds; hair of a yellow color, light or white-colored eyebrows rather deep shouldered; small head well tapered; wears whiskers and moustache; wound on his breast made by a knife; blue eyes. It is believed there are marks on his arms made by introducing coloring matter.

Pay your Taxes and Save 10 Per Cent.
OFFICE CITY COUNCIL.
Frankfort, May 19, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city tax book, for 1858, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 19th day of June next.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.
May 19, 1858—1m. [Vernon copy.]

Lumber.
200,000 FEET OF POPLAR PLANK, 1, 1 1/2, AND 2 inch, for sale.
Apply to
May 5, 1858—1m. T. J. GARRARD, At the Treasurer's Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.
Devoted to Agriculture and Stock Raising, and to the Kindred Arts and Sciences.

TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY
By A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Deeply impressed that an excellent agricultural paper is indispensably necessary to develop and represent the wealth of Kentucky which is invested in farming and stock-raising, and their kindred mechanic arts, and well assured that when such a paper is properly presented, it will be well sustained by our intelligent, wealthy, and patriotic people, the subscriber has determined to present such a paper, with the above title, in full confidence of public favor and support.

In this paper the science and practice of farming and gardening and domestic economy, shall be fairly and ably discussed. Here the principles and practices of breeding and raising stock of all kinds shall be set forth, and the pedigrees and descriptions of them faithfully recorded for present use and future reference. Here the inventors and manufacturers of all valuable machinery will find a willing friend, while the condensing farmer will find an unflinching protector from that which is unworthy. But above all—in this paper an unflinching effort will be made to secure the farming community in that high position to which personal and professional merit only can entitle them.

This undertaking, in the mechanical and business departments, the subscriber is confident of full qualifications, resulting from his long experience, his enlarged facilities, and his favorable acquaintance as the Public Printer of the State of Kentucky for the last twenty six years.

In the editorial and original departments no reasonable efforts shall be spared to secure the contributions of the most successful and practical men and authors in the country, and in this line all ready made valuable aid has been secured. Selections also will be carefully made from the best exchanges—in appealing first and confidently to Kentuckians, no spirit of selfishness or exclusion is felt or intended.

The paper will be promptly issued, about the middle of each month, and each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, printed on paper and with type and ink of the best quality, and which shall be best adapted for illustrations of all sorts. Each number will be carefully folded and stitched, and will be securely enveloped and mailed.

An index will accompany each number, and a complete one will be given with the twelfth number.

TERMS.—For one copy, for one year, ONE DOLLAR; and any person who will remit TEN DOLLARS, shall receive the eleventh copy, for one year, without charge; and for every additional ten copies, one extra copy. No subscription will be received for a less period than one year. The subscription price will be required in advance, and the Publisher pledges himself that the paper shall be continued for a year, if his life is spared; otherwise, full restitution shall be made to each subscriber who pays for the year.

The terms for advertising will be ten cents per line for each insertion. Displayed advertisements or with cuts, will be charged at the same rates for the space they occupy.

The first number will be issued about the 15th of July next, and, consequently, all who desire to commence with the beginning will send in their subscriptions forthwith that the Publisher may know something about the number to issue.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the Publisher. Address A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, May 17, 1858, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:
At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Midway, Georgetown, and Lexington, connecting with stages and Rail Roads for all interior towns.
At 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., for Louisville, and all Southern and Western points.
For further information call at the depot, Frankfort.
SAMUEL GILLIS, Superintendent.
May 17, 1858—1f.

FRESH GROCERIES,

NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra,
Prime Havana Sugar,
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
6 casks Elm Hull Sugar,
2 lbs Clarified Sugar,
Various quantities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Java Coffee,
Primo Rio Coffee,
Nicolio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Chocolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels,
Mackerel in Barrels & Kils,
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:
4,000 "Uguay,"
4,000 "Belmont,"
4,000 Rio Honda,
4,000 Creolo,
3,000 La Piedad,
4,000 Homage,
2,000 Etrus,
2,000 Pepita De Olevia,
2,000 Regimo,
2,000 Cierro,
2,000 La Perla de las Antillas,
10,000 Cloto Del Orion,
15,000 Jno. Butt,
5,000 Salvador Londres,
2,000 La Lovely Regallas,
5,000 La Atala,
1,000 Habana Y Barojab,
5,000 Eugenes,
4,000 La Solana,
2,000 Pride of the South,
2,000 Eureka,
2,000 Antonia Garcia,
Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Bullseye;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
3 boxes Sunflower Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, 5 Fine Brand in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles,
Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Jamaica Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Sectar Whisky,
Assorted French Cordials,
Blackberry Cordial,
Aniseed Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curacao Cordial,
Holland Gin,
Schiedam Schnappi. For sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted,
Preserves, assorted,
Sauces, assorted,
Lime Juice,
Fine Apples,
Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jellies,
Mustard, French, English and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Starch,
Yankee Vegetables,
Vinegar, Spices,
Sausages, in bags and boxes;
And almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line: for sale by
May 14, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Frankfort, May 20, 1858.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the making and delivery of 450 boxes for packing the public books for distribution.
They must be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick, each box to be 30 1/2 inches in the clear, but of different depths, to wit: 100 to be 18 inches deep, 175 to be 16 inches deep, 100 to be 14 inches deep, and 75 to be 12 inches deep, the same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at the Book-Binders of A. G. Keen, Esq., in Frankfort, where said boxes are to be delivered on or before the 15th of July, 1858.
Proposals must be directed to the undersigned, as Secretary of State, and endorsed, "Proposals for Boxes." Bond with approved security under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 10th day of June.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
May 21, 1858—1d.

